

UNION AND AMERICAN

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Destruction of the City of Alamos, in Mexico.

The city of Alamos situated in the southern part of Sonora, Mexico, has been swept out of existence by a visitation of nature—namely, a combined attack of two great forces, wind and water. The terrible event occurred during the great storm, lasting from the 15th to the 18th ult. The New York Herald publishes the following details from a private letter:

On the 15th it commenced to rain, and on the 16th a genuine wind and rain storm set in, lasting until the 18th. It seemed as if the very flood-gates of heaven had opened and that a second deluge was upon the world. The wind, too, roared with dreadful fury, and all the elements were combined for such a dreadful carnage. We little thought what was in store for our beautiful city. But soon the tale was told and the destruction complete, or almost complete. The storm lasted until late in the evening of the 18th. During its continuance it appeared as if no human being could live within its reach. The Alamos river was swollen to a great height, and in its wild, headlong course, carried every thing before it. Houses were swept away like so many straws, and whole blocks of buildings were thrown down like so many rotten trees. The wind was no less terrible than the water. Houses were unroofed and blown to shatters, tiles and like material were scattered through the air like chaff, and strong trees were uprooted as if they had been corn-stalks. The best part of the city is totally destroyed. About the only buildings saved, worthy of mention are the mint, the church, and the old State College. These stood on high grounds, and this advantage, with their solidity, saved them. Dr. Hill, an American resident, had a horse carried away, and is a loser to the amount of about \$10,000. Mr. T. Robinson, a poor, an American doing a banking business, had his banking house swept away. Others have suffered severely. The loss of life has been quite large. Sixty dead bodies have been picked up. Some of them were mangled fearfully and could scarcely be recognized. Many of the bodies were found miles down the river. Undoubtedly, the number found will be largely increased by other unfortunate ones. I have written you these few lines hurriedly, but do not attempt to describe or explain the most extraordinary phenomenon of a seventy-two hours whirlwind and deluge.

The ruined city of Alamos was the Athens of Northwestern Mexico, or, at least, had that reputation. Its women were reported to be the loveliest and most intelligent throughout the republic, and its citizens were highly spoken of and contrasted with those of other populations. There was a great deal of wealth, refinement and luxury among the better classes. It was a sort of sanctified Jerusalem, where the proud Spanish blood and brain held ascendancy and would not be poisoned with contact with Indian and negro mixtures. Alamos, as a city, had fame before the storm, and the City of Poplar Grove has fallen to the dust (even as man falls) in its strength.

LYNCH LAW.

A man from Como Depot, Mississippi, hung by a mob in Denver.

Later papers contain lengthy accounts of a man named L. H. Musgrove, who was understood to have been a native of Como, Mississippi, held Memphis, the papers give the following relative to his life:

L. H. Musgrove was a native of Como Depot, Mississippi, and was about forty years of age. When he was a boy he was exposed to the cause of the South, but did not fight for it—going to California, where he got into a dispute with a man at a bar, on account of the way and manner he was talking. He was killed by two men there, and fled to Nevada, where he carried on his mercantile business, being at the head of a band of desperadoes until he was driven out. He then went to Salt Lake, and from there to Colorado, arriving here in 1860, or about that time. He first lived in a cabin at Baker's bridge, on Clear Creek, and soon went up North, trading whiskey to the Indians. At Old Fort Halleck he killed a half-breed Indian and was put in the guard house, from whence he was sent to Denver in irons. He had an examination before United States Commissioner Wilcox, but was discharged on the plea of no jurisdiction. He went among the Indians again, and killed another half-breed, and the Sioux drove him out. That same year he started on a party with other men from Gen. Palmer, and came to Denver with them, but he escaped from the officers of justice. He stole some government mules, and was taken by a man, who gave chase and pressed him hard. Musgrove played stratagem upon him by hiding eight of them, and then returned with the other three. He was taken to the State Prison, where he had found those three, and the Lieutenant took them—letting Musgrove go, who then brought the remaining ones to Denver, where they were sold. Last spring he was at the head of the gang which stole fourteen mules from Gen. Palmer, and was taken to Fox's stable at Cedar Point, running off twenty-five head, but lost them again. His smaller deeds of wickedness have been numerous, and he has been at the head of a gang of outlaws and desperadoes of the most character ever since he has been known in this section, and has also the credit of having killed the head of a band of Indians who have infested various sections of the West, and who have committed various deeds of wickedness.

About two o'clock in the afternoon a mob of two hundred men wrested Musgrove from the authorities, and unanimously voted to hang him. Musgrove having received an intimation of what was going on, had prepared a stout club. With one cast upon the railing, with twenty or thirty men hovering him, he made a dash for it, and was taken to the head of the creek and a couple of hundred or more lining the banks on either side, he proceeded the following letter, directing

to W. C. Musgrove, Como Depot, Mississippi:

"Dear Brother: I am to be hung to-day on the charges of a mob of children in Napa Valley Cal.—will you go & get them and take care of them for me? I know that I am innocent for me—but I was here when the mob took me Brother good by forever—take care of my poor little children I remain your unfortunate Brother good bye

This, scrawled on a piece of paper, was addressed "Mrs. M. E. Musgrove, Cheyenne, W. T."

"Dear Brother: I am to be hung to-day on the charges of a mob of children in Napa Valley Cal.—will you go & get them and take care of them for me? I know that I am innocent for me—but I was here when the mob took me Brother good by forever—take care of my poor little children I remain your unfortunate Brother good bye

When he commenced to write he was a little hurried, but when he ceased he was as calm and collected as though having written cheerfully to his relatives, instead of announcing his speedy death. He looked around upon his captors with a clear eye and steady mind, though with a look indicative of the late he bore those upon whom he was about to be hanged, as if he were standing upon the bridge, to which he was conducted and into which he leaped by placing his hands upon the box. His feet had been bound, and he was writing his letter, and he was soon swung into eternity.

W. C. COLLIER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

SCHOOL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

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Photograph Albums,

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ALSO, IMPORTER FOR THE

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INITIAL STAMPING

Done in the neatest and latest style at short notice.

NO. 40 UNION STREET,

Between College and Cherry streets.

GRAPE VINES!

50,000 ONE AND TWO YEAR OLD

ones of the most popular varieties in the country, among the

Concord and Ives Seedlings, being now more generally planted than any other.

Those wishing to plant out VINEYARDS this fall and winter, best order and select even if they want to be supplied with superior Vines, not grow.

P. W. G. PAYNE,

Portland, Wash., em.

1868 FALL TRADE. 1868

Furniture and Mattresses.

WEAKLEY & WARREN.

No. 8 North College Street.

Manufacturers and Retail Dealers in Every Variety of

Parlor, Bed-room, Dining-room, Hall and Office

FURNITURE

Spring, Hair, Moss, Cotton-top and Shuck

MATTRESSES,

Looking Glasses, Window Glass, etc.

WE DESIRE TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to our Mammoth stock of

the fall trade, as we are fully supplied with all the latest styles of

as low as they can be had in this city, and we are prepared to

discount our prices for cash, and we are prepared to

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To Our Friends and Patrons.

The generous interest of our friends in

extending the circulation of the Union

and AMERICAN is such as to call for the

warmest expression of our thanks.

We feel that the best return we can make

is to place increased exertions to make the

paper worth, not only of the postage of its

present list, but of a place in every

counting-room, professional office and fire-

side in the State. This we are striving to

do. The more readers we have the better

we can make and the more good we can

accomplish. We want to double the

circulation of the Union and AMERICAN.

It is

EASILY DONE!

If every one who now receives it

would send us one more name, the list

would be doubled at once.

Can not you, friend, send us one more

name? Speak to that neighbor who don't

take it, and to that young man who

greatly enjoys reading Democratic

read. Just try: if you fail, try again!

We feel confident that nearly every one of

our present subscribers could send us one

more name, if he would only try. It

would be a small thing to each one, but

the aggregate would be of great importance

to us. Give more: will you try?

ONE DOLLAR TILL JAN. 1, 1869.

Persons wishing the DAILY UNION AND

AMERICAN for the balance of this year

can get it for ONE DOLLAR till January

1, 1870; or NINE DOLLARS till Janu-

ary 1, 1870; or

SEMI-WEEKLY

from now till January 1, 1870, for FOUR

DOLLARS; or

WEEKLY

from now till January, 1870, for TWO

DOLLARS, in clubs of five subscribers or more.

It is the best time to subscribe,

others to join you.

JOB PRINTING.

To such of our patrons and friends as

need job-work in any department of print-

ing, we would state that we are thoroughly

prepared to execute all orders at the short

notice, in the best style of the art, and

at the lowest possible terms. We have

three splendid job offices consolidated in

one, and we allow no other office to

surpass us in the style or cheapness of job

printing. Send in your orders and we

guarantee entire satisfaction. It is our

highest ambition to please our patrons.

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Nashville and Northwestern

RAILROAD.

Arrive at Nashville at 10:30 A. M.

Leave Nashville at 1:30 P. M.

Arrive at Nashville at 4:30 P. M.

Leave Nashville at 7:30 P. M.

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